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Urban District of Woodhall Spa

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1949

WOODHALL SPA URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

A n n u a l R e p o r t
of the
M e d i c a l O f f i c e r o f H e a l t h
1 9 4 9

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL

Medical Officer of Health
W.D. SWINNEY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Sanitary Inspector
N.R. BOLTON, M.S.I.A., A.R.S.I.

To the Chairman and Members,
Woodhall Spa Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Council,

I have the honour to present to you the Statutory Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1949.

Although there have been no great changes in the Sanitary and Health circumstances of the District, 1949 has not been without its troubles, particularly those associated with the unsatisfactory quality of the water supply in the latter part of the year, which are discussed in detail in the appropriate section of this Report and of which the Council is fully cognizant. I regret to have to criticize so adversely the unreliable Refuse Collection system, but am happy to record that in 1950 steps have been taken to improve this.

In the statistics section the figure of 537 inhabited dwellings, compared with 586 in the previous year, requires explanation. In this Report for 1947 the figure quoted was 579, and that figure was supplied by the then Rating Officer, and was corrected for 1948. During the compilation of the Report for 1949, however, it appeared that such figures were too high and investigation has shown that the figure of 579 supplied to me for the year 1947 was erroneous and that the correct figure for 1949 is 537.

A study of the year's vital statistics shows an increasing population in Woodhall Spa, the Registrar General's Mid Year estimate being 1861, compared with 1816 for Mid - 1948. Total births, all legitimate, showed a substantial increase, to 25, from the figure of 17 (including one illegitimate birth) for 1948. But the birthrate per 1,000 population is, at 13.433, well below the England and Wales index of 17.09.

Deaths for the year, 24, fell from 31 in the previous year, giving a crude death rate of 12.896. When to this figure, a comparability or standardising factor is applied, to correct for the difference in sex and age - group distribution of the population of Woodhall Spa compared with the Country as a whole, a standardised death rate of 9.414 is arrived at.



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The Death Rate for England and Wales in 1949 was 11.7. A favourable reflection on the health (and healthiness) of the Spa is given by noting that no persons died between the ages of 1 and 45 years and that 20 deaths were of persons over 65 years, 10 of these being over 75 years. The one death of a child under 1 year of age was due to congenital causes. The Mean age at Death for England and Wales is not available for comparison but I am sure that it does not equal the Woodhall Spa figure of 71.083 years.

Infectious disease Notifications fell to 89, from 152 in 1948, this drop being largely attributable to the low incidence of Whooping Cough. The one case of poliomyelitis, as noted elsewhere, could not have acquired the infection in Woodhall Spa. Tuberculosis Notifications (1 fresh case) were the lowest for the last five years.

The completion in 1949 of ten new Council Houses has eased to some extent the housing problem, but there is still a substantial list of applicants who have a genuine claim to live in the District, not to mention the hopefuls whose need may be no less, but whose claims on Woodhall Spa are more tenuous. The letting of these houses was the cause of much heart-burning. I shall not say that I am in complete agreement with the final list of tenants but I am bound to state that it is impossible to devise a scheme for house-letting which will satisfy everyone, while so many, no matter what scheme is adopted, remain unhoused.

A strict adherence to a points system may well supply a satisfactory answer to a large housing authority where it is the exception, rather than the rule, for any member of the Selection Committee to have first-hand knowledge of many of the applicants, but the operation of such a method in a small community, where such an exception is the rule, although looking well on paper, nevertheless results often in glaring anomalies of which the Committee are fully aware but which, by previously committing themselves to such a system, they would be unable to correct. It is nevertheless important that in this matter justice should not only be done, but should appear to be done.

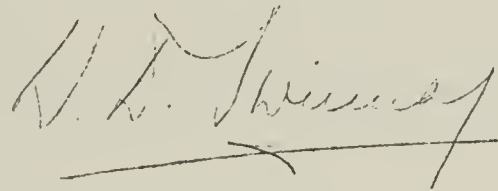
Mention is made in the body of the Report of the Council's consideration of adopting model Bye-laws for the hygienic and cleanly handling of foodstuffs.

No decision had been arrived at before the end of the year,

but I am happy to note the conclusion reached in the early part of 1950.

I should like to end this introduction to my Annual Report by thanking the Council, its officers and employees for their courtesy and helpfulness throughout the year and also to express my thanks to my Secretary, particularly for her work in producing this Report in its final form.

I am,
Your obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "V. L. Shinn", with a horizontal line drawn underneath it.

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS

AREA OF URBAN DISTRICT: 1874 acres.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S ESTIMATE OF RESIDENT POPULATION: 1861.

DENSITY OF POPULATION: 0.993 persons per acre.

NUMBER OF INHABITED DWELLINGS: 537

SUM REPRESENTED BY PENNY RATE: £45.

RATEABLE VALUE OF URBAN DISTRICT: £11,566.

VITAL STATISTICS

(Figures given in brackets are the corresponding figures for
England & Wales)

<u>Live Births</u>					Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	13	12	25
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
							25

Live Birth Rate per thousand estimated population: 13.433 (16.7)

<u>Still Births</u>					Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	-	-	-
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	-	-	-

Still birth rate per thousand total (Live and Still) births: 0.000

Total birth rate (Live and Still) per thousand population: 13.433
(17.09)

<u>Deaths</u>		
Males	Females	Total
9	15	24

Crude Death Rate per thousand estimated population - 12.896

Standardised Death Rate per thousand estimated population - 9.414

Mean age at Death - 71.083 years.

(Death Rate, England & Wales, per thousand estimated population -
11.7)

Ages at Death

Years.	Under 1	1/5	5/15	15/25	25/35	35/45	45/55	55/65	65/75	over 75	Total
Deaths	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	10	10	24

Maternal Mortality

Number of Women dying as a result of childbirth.

(Headings No.29 and No.30 in the Registrar General's Short List)

	Deaths	Rates per 1,000 Total Births.
No.29 Puerperal Sepsis	-	7
No.30 Other Puerperal Causes. .. .	-	-

Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Total Births
(Live and Still): 00.00 (0.98)

Death Rate of Infants under One Year of Age

Total No. of deaths of Infants under 1 year of age ..	1
All infants per thousand live births	40.000 (32.0)
Legitimate Infants per thousand legitimate births ..	40.000
Illegitimate Infants per thousand illegitimate births ..	00.000

Other Statistics

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	6
Measles (all ages)	-
Whooping Cough (all ages)	-
Enteritis & Diarrhoea (under two years)	-
Heart Disease (all ages)	5

Causes of Death as shown in the Registrar General's Short List

Short List No.	Cause of Death	Males	Females	Total
1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	-	-	-
2.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	-	-	-
3.	Scarlet Fever	-	-	-
4.	Whooping Cough	-	-	-
5.	Diphtheria	-	-	-
6.	Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	1	-	1
7.	Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	-	-
8.	Syphilitic Diseases	-	-	-
9.	Influenza	-	-	-
10.	Measles	-	-	-
11.	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	-	-	-
12.	Acute Infectious Encephalitis	-	-	-
13.	Cancer of the Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (male), uterus (female)	1	1	2
14.	Cancer of Stomach or Duodenum	-	-	-
15.	Cancer of Breast	-	-	-
16.	Cancer of all other sites	2	2	4
17.	Diabetes	-	-	-
18.	Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions	1	5	6
19.	Heart Diseases	2	3	5
20.	Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	-	1	1
21.	Bronchitis	-	-	-
22.	Pneumonia	-	1	1
23.	Other Respiratory Diseases	1	-	1
24.	Ulcer of the Stomach or Duodenum	-	-	-
25.	Diarrhoea under two years	-	-	-
26.	Appendicitis	-	-	-
27.	Other digestive Diseases	-	-	-
28.	Nephritis	-	-	-
29.	Puerperal and Post-abortion Sepsis	-	-	-
30.	Other Maternal Causes	-	-	-
31.	Premature Birth	-	-	-
32.	Congenital Malformation, Birth Injury, Infantile Diseases	-	-	-
33.	Suicide	-	-	-
34.	Road Traffic Accidents	-	-	-
35.	Other Violent Causes	-	-	-
36.	All other Causes	1	2	3
TOTALS		9	15	24

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious Diseases.

Acute Poliomyelitis & Polioencephalitis.

The year 1949 was, only to a less extent than 1947, an epidemic year for these Diseases. The one case which was notified in the Urban District was that of an 11 year old boy attending a Residential Preparatory School, who first showed signs of illness within two days of his return to School from his Summer Vacation, - which had been spent some sixty miles away - so that although the case occurred in Woodhall Spa, the length of the incubation period for polioencephalitis indicates that the infection was acquired elsewhere.

A circular letter, over the signatures of the Headmaster, the School Medical Officer and your Medical Officer of Health, was immediately sent to all parents of children attending the School, advising them of the occurrence and stating that it was not proposed to close the School because of one case but that they were, of course, free to withdraw their boys from School if they so wished. Only 5 boys out of a total of approximately 140 were taken home, and later returned to School.

The original patient was immediately removed to Lincoln City Hospital and subsequently transferred to Scunthorpe War Memorial Hospital, near his own home, after which no further cases occurred.

Measles.

The 78 cases of Measles notified were a continuation of the epidemic which had begun in the end of November, 1948 and all cases occurred before the end of April, 1949. Although the Total number of cases seems high it represents an incidence of only 4.18 cases per 1,000 population compared with the figure of 8.95 for all England and Wales.

Pneumonia

Notifications dropped from 5 in 1948 to 3 in 1949, with one death from this condition in each year, the 1949 death being that of a 64 year old man whose health had never fully recovered from a previous attack of Acute Primary Pneumonia less than a year before.

Scarlet Fever

The two cases of Scarlet Fever were not connected nor were they severe. Removal to hospital of one case, a 68 years old man, was dictated by domestic circumstances rather than by Medical need.

Whooping Cough

The low figure of 5 notifications of Whooping Cough is a natural sequel to the 90 cases of 1948, which resulted in a high percentage of local children having acquired immunity to this disease.

Food Poisoning

In 1949, for the first time, all conditions attributable to food poisoning became compulsorily notifiable, as a result of growing awareness in Medical & Public Health circles of the increasing prevalence of this disease.

It is gratifying to report that there were no notifications under this heading in Woodhall Spa during 1949.

All other Notifiable Diseases

One is happy to note that Diphtheria continues to be conspicuous by its complete absence from Notification lists and to record that the last case in the District was that of a service man in 1944.

The absence of such severe infectious states as Cerebro-spinal fever; or diseases such as Typhoid, Para-typhoid and Dysentery - which frequently adversely implicate the Sanitary provisions of a District - is noted with satisfaction.

Infectious Diseases - not notifiable

Cases of Chicken-pox and to a lesser extent, Mumps and German Measles, occurred, but as these are not notifiable conditions accurate figures cannot be given. The same is true of infectious Naso-pharyngitis, believed to be of streptococcal origin.

Infectious Disease Notifications

Disease	Civilian Cases	Service Cases	Treated in Hospital	Deaths
Acute Polioencephalitis	1	-	1	-
Measles	78	-	-	-
Pneumonia	3	-	-	1
Scarlet Fever	2	-	1	-
Whooping Cough	5	-	-	-
All others	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	89	-	2	1

Tuberculosis Statistics

As will be seen from the following Table, the incidence of new cases of Tuberculosis and the death rate therefrom continued to be satisfactorily low, being an improvement, even, on the year 1948 when there were 2 fresh notifications, and, as in 1949, 1 death.

Ages in Years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 - 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 -10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-55	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
55-65	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
65 & over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil

Cases on District Register at 31st December, 1949

	Males	Females	Total
Respiratory	4	5	9
Non-respiratory	5	3	8
Totals	9	8	17

Diphtheria Immunisation

As in 1948 facilities for immunisation against Diphtheria continued to be supplied by Lindsey County Council through the services of family doctors, Infant Welfare and School (Minor Ailment) Clinics, and in conjunction with routine School Medical Inspections or ad hoc visits to Schools.

Because no County Council Clinics are held actually in Woodhall Spa, most primary immunisation of children of pre-school age is carried out by the family doctor and re-inforcing doses to children of School age are mostly given by your Medical Officer of Health in his capacity as an Assistant County Medical Officer.

The willing co-operation of parents to ensure a high immunisation level in the child population is still as important as ever, and the absence of Diphtheria from notifications of infectious disease during the year must not be taken to indicate a decreasing need for inoculation.

The Immunisation figures for 1949 are given below:-

Initial Immunisations of children under 5 years	24
Initial Immunisations of children from 5 - 14 years ..	Nil
Re-inforcing Doses	21

Smallpox Vaccination

Vaccinations as detailed below have been reported by Lindsey County Council Health Department.

Vaccinations

Under 1 yr. 1949	1-4yrs 1945-48	5-14 yrs 1935-44	15 or over before 1935	Total.
9	5	3	2	19

Re-vaccinations

-	-	-	3	3
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The three re-vaccinations were all in respect of persons going abroad and requiring a Valid International Certificate of Vaccination.

National Assistance Act, 1948

Section 47 of the above Act conferred on Local Authorities the power to apply to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction for an order to remove to suitable premises, for the purposes of receiving the necessary care and attention, persons who -

- (a) are suffering from grave chronic disease or, being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, are living in insanitary conditions, and
- (b) are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

No action was necessary under such powers during the year.

Health Services - General Provision

A detailed account of the Health Services in the District was given in this Report for 1948, and since that time there have been only minor changes which are referred to later.

The following Services functioned satisfactorily during 1949 and were identical with those for the latter half of the previous year.

General Practitioner Service
Maternity Service
Home Nursing Service
Health Visitor Service
Ambulance Service
Laboratory Service - Bacteriological
Laboratory Service - Chemical.

Home Help Service

As far as Woodhall Spa is concerned this facility exists in theory but not in practice. Nobody in the District seems to incline to this type of employment and without such a person, or persons, there can be no Service, a regrettable state of affairs about which nothing can be done without the necessary worker(s).

Treatment Centres & Clinics

The facilities provided at the Lindsey County Council Clinic, Horncastle, and at the Methodist Church Schoolroom, Coningsby, as detailed in this Report for 1948, continued to be available, with the exception that no Ophthalmic Clinics were held during the year. Patients who would normally have attended such clinics - mostly children - were referred instead to the Ophthalmic Out-Patient Department of Lincoln County Hospital or were seen by Ophthalmic Specialists under the provisions of the National Health Service Act.

(These clinics began to be held again in Horncastle in January 1950, under the auspices of the Regional Hospital Board).

Tuberculosis Clinic & Dispensary

Till 30th September, 1949 your Medical Officer of Health continued his work in this line, but in the last quarter of the year The Sheffield Regional Hospital Board, operating through the Central Lincolnshire Chest Unit, finally took over, the Clinic being held weekly at the same place and hour as before.

Hospitals

There has been no change during the year in Hospital provision in the area. The waiting list for hospital beds is longest in the case of children due for Ear Nose and Throat Operations, and because of the suspension of such treatment during the latter part of the year, when Acute Poliomyelitis was prevalent in the Country, the waiting time for these cases has become longer still.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Urban District

Water Supplies

From January to May the Council's water undertaking supplied a water of excellent quality and six samples submitted for bacteriological examination in that period were reported as "Class I - Highly Satisfactory".

In June, however, Samples as low as bacteriological class IV began to appear, and the water undertaking was thoroughly investigated, and 21 samples bacteriologically examined before and during treatment. As a result of this, two slow sand filters were emptied, washed and scrubbed, and re-filled with fresh gravel and sand, while arrangements were made for the emptying and cleaning of the Horncastle Road Reservoir.

This, however, was obviously not the whole answer as unsatisfactory samples continued to arrive. It then became noticeable that there was a tendency in all batches of samples for the quality of water to deteriorate the further away it got from the headworks. On all occasions, samples taken from the first draw-off on the Main from the Waterworks at Roughton Moor to Horncastle Road Reservoir were Class I. Samples taken at the same time in the North of the District were either Class I or Class II, while samples from the South end of the Town seldom reached Class II.

In the latter half of the year 8 samples - all Class I - were taken at the Waterworks. 22 samples were taken in various parts of the distribution area. Of these, 4 only were Class I. 3 were Class II which is, strictly speaking, "Satisfactory", but cannot be so regarded in a filtered and chlorinated supply. 8 were Class III or "Suspicious", and really to be regarded as "Unsatisfactory" except in the case of untreated water. 7 samples were Class IV - "Unsatisfactory" - and of these 7, 2 contained faecal coli and could be regarded as "Thoroughly Unsatisfactory".

The tendency for the quality of water to degenerate the further it had passed through the Mains system is demonstrated by the following tabulated results of analyses.

Where Sample Taken	Probable No. of Coliform Bacilli per 100 ml. on MacConkey's Medium in 2 days at 37°C.	Bacteriological Class
--------------------	--	--------------------------

Date of Sampling: 3.8.49

Waterworks	0	I
Horncastle Rd., North End	0	I
Stanhope Avenue	5	III
Clarence Road	3	II
Witham Rd., South End	8	III

Where Sample Taken	Probable No. of Coliform Bacilli per 100 ml. on MacConkey's Medium in 2 days at 37°C.	Bacteriological Class
--------------------	--	--------------------------

Date of Sampling: 5.12.49

Waterworks	0	I
Horncastle Rd. end of Rising Main	0	I
Horncastle Rd., North End	0	I
Stanhope Avenue	160	IV
Cromwell Road	8	III
Witham Rd., South End	14	IV

Date of Sampling: 19.12.49

Waterworks	0	I
Victoria Avenue	8	III
Cromwell Road	12	IV
Albany Road	25	IV
Stixwould Road	8	III
Green Lane	3	III

Consideration of such results appeared to implicate the condition of the Mains and this was gone into. Several Mains having been sectioned, it became clear that at least a large part of the system required scraping, chemical cleansing or relaying, the mains being partially - and in the case of small branches almost completely - occluded by heavy, irregular deposits of hard scale which in some places had softened, releasing particulate matter into the water.

The business of cleansing and/or relaying was put in hand before the end of the year, but work had not actually begun.

From the point of view of quantity, the water undertaking stood nobly up to the drought conditions of Summer 1949 and although there was need for care, there was no actual shortage nor

was it necessary to limit supplies to the public.

One sample of non-mains water, not actually used for domestic purposes but regarded by the house-holder as a standby, was examined during the year and was found to be Class I.

Sewage Disposal

Improvements at the Sewage Works, Green Lane, begun in 1948, were completed during 1949 with the provision of two new sludge beds and the construction of a new sludge run-off from the primary tanks.

In the latter part of the year it was noted by the Council to make provision in the 1950 Estimates for the supply of new sprinkler plant, with totally enclosed heads, to replace the existing equipment which is all but worn out.

There were no major break-downs in the Sewage Disposal System in 1949, but an occurrence of this nature which has happened in 1950 suggests the advisability of the recommendations made in this Report for 1948.

The following is a Report on the effluent, by the Council's Analyst.

1 REGENT STREET,

Telephone 41643.

NOTTINGHAM.

,.....2nd December....1949

Report of Analysis of ..Sewage Effluent.....

Received 24th Nov. 1949, from Woodhall Spa Urban District Council.

Mark Sewage Effluent From Woodhall Spa Sewage Works.....

This effluent contains per 100,000 parts:-

Total Solids dried at 100°C	44.00
Suspended Matter dried at 100°C	0.80
Chlorides as chlorine	6.39
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.80
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.035
Free Ammonia	0.4174
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.1016
Oxygen absorbed from N/80 KMnO ₄	
in (a) 3 minutes	0.37
(b) 4 hours @ 80°F.	1.20
pH Value	7.00
5 days Biological Oxygen Demand at 65°F	1.89
5 days Incubation Test at 80°F.	Stable

Observations:-

At the time of sampling this sewage effluent satisfied the standards of chemical quality for a satisfactory effluent and was quite suitable for free discharge into inland waters.

(Signed) W.W. TAYLOR, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Public Cleansing & Refuse Collection

It cannot be gainsaid that this service was unsatisfactory during the year. Unsatisfactory from a health point of view because of the infrequency of collections, and from a rate-payer's point of view, because of their irregularity.

The difficulties of a small authority, without reserves of Vehicles, etc., cannot be ignored but it is essential to the maintenance of the sanitary standards of the district that the Refuse Collection System be improved, and maintained at a higher level. The absolute minimum requirement is a completely regular weekly collection from all domestic premises, more desirable, particularly during the summer months when refuse is not being burned to any great extent in household fires, and when the fly nuisance is at its height, would be a regular twice weekly service.

Rivers & Streams

No nuisances arose from these sources during the year, and the dyke which was causing considerable nuisance by smell to the residents of Witham Road (see this Report, 1948) automatically ceased to do so when it had been properly cleaned along its whole length. Colour testing of all drains or sewers, the contents of which could possibly find their way into this dyke, gave entirely negative findings.

Swimming Pool, Jubilee Park

Seven samples of water from the pool, submitted for bacteriological examination, were all satisfactory and frequent residual chlorine estimations showed that an adequate surplus of chlorine was being maintained in the water.

Complaints by bathers of smarting eyes were rather numerous and as excessive chlorination was not being carried out, rather difficult to understand. Advice was sought from the Water Division of Imperial Chemical Industries, which, after investigation advised the addition of large quantities of Sodium Bicarbonate to the Water. This had the effect of neutralising an acid formed by the interaction of chlorine with dissolved, naturally occurring salts and there were no further complaints.

Schools

There were no improvements in the accommodation at Woodhall Spa C.E. Public Elementary School during the year and although it is realised that this school does not rank for top priority in any scheme to improve the educational facilities of the County it is, nevertheless, to be hoped that the delay in beginning necessary work will not be too great.

House Flies & Mosquitoes

The co-operation of the public in the eradication of these pests was again requested by leaflet. It is always difficult to assess the response to such appeals, but their value, from a health education point of view cannot be questioned.

Sanitary Inspection of the District

There has been no lessening during the year of the demands made on your Sanitary Inspector's time, as such, by the duties which devolve on him in his capacity as Surveyor, nor is there, so far as can be seen, much hope of substantial decrease, and even, - or perhaps moreso - in a small district (where he has no professionally qualified assistance) the difficulties of covering everything, single-handed, grow greater.

It is appreciated that there is much which is not known about the sanitary conditions - particularly details of housing - in the Urban District and that without a complete housing survey these defects in available information must continue. Your Sanitary Inspector has certainly not the time at his disposal for such work, desirable though it be, and all that can be done at present is to deal with matters as they come under his attention.

Report of Inspections of the District

I	<u>Total No. of New Houses erected during the Year</u>	
	(1) By the Local Authority	10
	(2) By other Local Authorities	Nil
	(3) By other bodies or persons	1
II	<u>Inspection of Dwelling Houses</u>	
	(1) a. Total No. of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	11
	b. No. of inspections made for the purpose	18
	(2) No. of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil
	(3) No. of dwelling houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	11
III	<u>Defects remedied without Service of Formal Notice</u>	8
IV	<u>Action under Statutory Powers</u>	Nil
V	<u>Housing Act, 1936 Part IV - Overcrowding</u>	
	(1) a. No. of dwellings known to be overcrowded at the end of the year	2
	b. No. of families dwelling therein	2
	c. No. of persons dwelling therein	23
	(2) a. No. of cases of overcrowding reported during the year	Nil
	b. No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.	Nil
VI	<u>Movable Dwellings, Tents, Vans, etc.</u>	
	a. No. of Site Licenses	2
	b. No. of Individual Licences	2
	c. No. inspected during year	6
	d. No. of Contraventions found	Nil
	e. No. of Contraventions remedied	Nil

VII	<u>Bakehouses</u>	
	(1) No. in District	2
	(2) No. of underground Bakehouses	Nil
	(3) No. of inspections	24
	(4) Contraventions of Factory Acts	1
	(5) Defects remedied	1
	(One bakehouse being rebuilt but work not finished by end of year)	
VIII	<u>Cowsheds</u> (Prior to 1st October, 1949.)	
	(1) No. on Register	5
	(2) No. of inspections	20
	(3) Contraventions of Regulations	Nil
	(4) Contraventions remedied	Nil
	(5) No. of milch cows in District	approx 50
IX	<u>Dairies and Milkshops</u>	
	(1) No. on Register	2
	(2) No. of inspections	24
	(3) Contraventions of Regulations	Nil
	(4) Contraventions remedied	Nil
	(5) Instances of disease attributed to milk	Nil
	(6) No. of Pasteurising Licences	Nil
X	<u>Ice Cream</u>	
	(1) No. of Manufacturers	2
	(2) No. of Premises Registered for Sale	6
	(3) No. of Contraventions	Nil
	(4) No. of Samples taken	9
	(5) Grade of Samples (Methylene Blue Test)	
	a. Grade I	4
	b. Grade II	3
	c. Grade III	2
	d. Grade IV	Nil
XI	<u>Slaughter Houses</u>	
	(1) No. on Register	Nil
XII	<u>Offensive Trades</u>	
	(1) No. of Premises in District	Nil

XIII Shops Act, 1934

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------------|-----|
| (1) | No. of Shop Inspections | 87 |
| (2) | Improvements or alterations requested | Nil |

XIV Water Supply

- | | | |
|-----|---|------|
| (1) | Percentage of Houses supplied by public supply | 98.9 |
| (2) | For further details see appropriate section of this Report. | |

XV Drainage and Sewerage

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| (1) | All houses have water closets except 5 with privy vaults and 19 with pail closets. These, mostly, are remote from roads and sewers. | |
| (2) | No. of water closets repaired | 1 |
| (3) | Drains examined, tested, exposed, etc. | 7 |
| (4) | Alterations to Sewage Disposal Works - see under heading "Sanitary Circumstances of the Urban District - Sewage Disposal". | |
| (5) | Cesspools emptied and cleansed | 2 |

XVI Disinfection

- | | | |
|-----|--|---|
| (1) | No. of rooms disinfected after ordinary infectious disease | 7 |
| (2) | No. of rooms disinfected after Tuberculosis | 1 |

XVII House Refuse

See under Section "Sanitary Circumstances of the Urban District - Public Cleansing and Refuse Collection"

XVIII Nuisances

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------------|----|
| (1) | No. of nuisances during the year | 11 |
| (2) | Abated as a result of informal action | 11 |
| (3) | Details of nuisances abated | |

	After Informal Action	After Statutory Notice
Smoke	Nil	
Accumulation of Refuse	Nil	
Foul ditches, ponds, etc.	Nil	
Foul pigs, etc.	Nil	
Dampness	2	NIL
Yards repaved or repaired	Nil	
Other nuisances	9	

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948

(1)	No. of Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	3
(2)	No. of inspections of above	11
(3)	Factories in which Sec. 7 is to be enforced by Local Authorities	11
(4)	No. of inspections of above	22
(5)	Defects found	
	(a) Ineffective Drainage	1
	(b) Sanitary conveniences unsuitable or defective	1
	(c) Sanitary conveniences insufficient	1
	(d) Inadequate ventilation	1
(6)	Defects remedied	4

Food Hygiene and Inspection

The compulsory notification of cases of food poisoning has crystallised more clearly than before the growing incidence of this condition in recent years and although no cases were notified in Woodhall Spa the need for vigilance in this direction is ever present.

The Council's consideration, towards the end of the year, of the adoption of suitable Bye-laws to safeguard food hygiene unfortunately had not been completed before 1950 because of unavoidable delay in obtaining sufficient copies of the proposed Bye-laws for study by members of the Council. Such Bye-laws will undoubtedly strengthen the hands of your Sanitary Officers whose authority, under the Food & Drugs Act, 1938, is sometimes but vaguely defined.

During the year no food was condemned in the District, but of course there is no Slaughterhouse in Woodhall Spa.

The appended table shows the result of Meat Inspection in Horncastle Slaughterhouse which is the source of all home-killed meat delivered to Butchers in the Spa.

	Cattle including Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	804	283	3254	267
Number Inspected	775	266	3150	260
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis</u>				
Whole Carcasses condemned	20	1	1	4
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	104	-	53	60
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	15	-	20	24
<u>Tuberculosis Only</u>				
Whole Carcasses condemned	23	2	1	5
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	64	3	8	5
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	10	20	0.25	4

